ABSTRACT

DESCRIPTION OF JAUNDICE INFANT'S BILIRUBIN LEVEL AFTER PHOTOTHERAPY AT MUHAMMADIYAH HASANAH ISLAMIC HOSPITAL MOJOKERTO CITY

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Infants with neonatal jaundice were one of the risk factors that contributed to morbidity and mortality, especially in the perinatal period. In most cases of neonatal jaundice, bilirubin levels were harmless and did not require treatment, but in some conditions baby bilirubin could continue increasing to dangerous levels so phototherapy must be done. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of the bilirubin level of jaundice infants given phototherapy at Muhammadiyah Hasanah Islamic Hospital Mojokerto City. The design of this study wasdescriptive. The population in this study were all jaundice babies with phototherapy at the Muhammadiyah Hasanah Hospital in Mojokerto in January-April 2019 as many as 104 infants. The sampling technique of this research wastotal sampling. The sample in this study were all jaundice babies with phototherapy at the Muhammadiyah Hasanah Islamic Hospital in Mojokerto in January-April 2019 as many as 104 infants. The research instrument uses medical records. The results suggested that almost half of the respondents had physiological bilirubin level 2 (> 11-15 mg%), as many as 50 infants (48.1%) before phototherapy and after phototherapy, decreased in the physiological range 1 (> 5-11 mg%), as many as infants (87.5%). The average decrease in bilirubin levels after phototherapy was 6.38 mg% or 46% of the initial bilirubin level. Phototherapy converted bilirubin into a water-soluble form to be excreted through bile or urine so that blood bilirubin decreased.

Keywords: Bilirubin, Phototherapy, Jaundice

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN PENURUNAN KADAR BILIRUBIN BAYI IKTERUS PASCA FOTOTERAPI DI RSI MUHAMMADIYAH HASANAII KOTA MOJOKERTO

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Bayi dengan ikterus neonatorum merupakan salah satu faktor resiko yang mempunyai kontribusi terhadap angka kesakitan dan kematian khususnya pada masa perinatal. Pada kebanyakan kasus ikterus neonatorum, kadar bilirubin tidak berbahaya dan tidak memerlukan pengobatan, namun pada beberapa kondisi bilirubin bayi dapat terus meningkat sampai ke kadar berbahaya sehingga harus dilakukan fototerapi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui gambaran penurunan kadar bilirubin bayi ikterus pasca fototerapi di RSI Muhammadiyah Hasanah Kota Mojokerto. Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua bayi ikterus dengan fototerapi di RSI Muhammadiyah Hasanah Kota Mojokerto pada bulan Januari-April 2019 sejumlah 104 bayi. Teknik sampling penelitian ini adalah *total sampling*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah semua bayi ikterus dengan fototerapi di RSI Muhammadiyah Hasanah Kota Mojokerto pada bulan Januari-April 2019 sejumlah 104 bayi. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan rekam medik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hampir setengah responden mempunyai kadar bilirubin fisiologis 2 (>11-15 mg%) yaitu 50 bayi (48,1%) sebelum diberikan fototerapi dan sesudah diberikan fototerapi menurun dalam kisaran fisiologis 1 (>5-11 mg%) yaitu 91 bayi (87,5%). Rata-rata penurunan kadar bilirubin sesudah diberikan fototerapi adalah 6,38 mg% atau 46% dari kadar bilirubin awal. Fototerapi mengubah bilirubin menjadi bentuk yang larut dalam air untuk dieksresikan melalui empedu atau urin sehingga bilirubin dalam darah menurun.

Kata Kunci: Bilirubin, Fototerapi, Ikterus